Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Update	ed Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 15-1460/1	Introduction Number	SB-111		
Description Allowing refunds for the early stage see	ed and angel investment tax credits and make	king an appropriation		
Fiscal Effect				
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropriations		National Control of the Control of t		
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs 4 Permissive Mandatory	5. Types of Logovernmer Governmer Affected Permissive Mandatory Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory School Districts	nt Units Village Cities Solution WTCS		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
☑ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PR	RS SEG SEGS 20.835 (2) (ba)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
DOR/ Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173	Michael Wagner (608) 266-6785	4/9/2015		

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 4/9/2015

LRB Number 15-1460/1	Introduction Number	SB-111	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
Allowing refunds for the early stage seed and angel investment tax credits and making an appropriation					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, individual taxpayers may claim Angel Investment credits for the taxpayer's investments in qualified new business ventures. Individuals and corporations may claim Early Stage Seed Investment Credits for the taxpayer's investment with a fund manager that the fund manager invests in qualified new business ventures. Partnerships, limited liability companies, and tax-option corporations may not claim the Early Stage Seed Credit. A partnership, limited liability company, or tax-option corporation computes the amount of Early Stage Seed Credit that each of its partners, members, or shareholders may claim and provides that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies, and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest or as specially allocated in their organizational documents. If the credit amounts exceed the taxpayer's tax liability, the taxpayer may carry forward the unused credit and use it to offset taxes due in subsequent taxable years.

Under the bill the Angel and Early Stage Seed credits would be refundable, in that credit amounts exceeding liability may be refunded to the taxpayer, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Fiscal Estimate

Non-refundable credits are considered reductions in tax revenue. Refundable credits require an appropriation, and are therefore considered increases in appropriations. In general, changing a credit from non-refundable to refundable would involve an increase in revenue (technically a reduction in revenue reduction) and an increase in appropriations. In addition, the timing of the fiscal effect is different for non-refundable credits vs. refundable credits. Non-refundable credits are accounted for as reductions in estimated payments that happen quarterly throughout the taxable year, whereas refundable credits are accounted for as expenditures in the period when the returns claiming the credits are filed.

Based on a review of individual and corporate returns that claimed the Angel and Early Stage Seed Investment credits, and assuming: A) annual growth in claims that would occur under current law of 5% in the Angel Investment Credit and the Early Stage Seed Investment Credit; B) making the credits refundable would increase claims by an additional 10%; and c) credits carried forward from tax years beginning before January 1, 2015 would be refundable, the bill would result in an increase in revenue (reduction in revenue reduction) of the following amounts:

FY 2015: \$2.0 million; FY 2016: \$8.4 million; FY 2017: \$8.8 million; FY 2018: \$9.2 million; FY 2019: \$9.6 million.

In addition, the bill would result in an increase in appropriations of the following amounts:

FY 2016: \$10.2 million; FY 2017: \$12.7 million; FY 2018: \$10.2 million; FY 2019: \$10.7 million.

These estimates assume that the bill is enacted before the June 15, 2015 estimated tax payment due date. If the bill is enacted after that date, the fiscal effect for FY 2015 would be moved to (added to) the fiscal effect shown for FY 2016.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2015 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 15-1460/1	Introduction Number	per SB-111		
Description Allowing refunds for the early stage seed and appropriation	angel investment tax credits	and making an		
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for Sannualized fiscal effect):	State and/or Local Governm	ent (do not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
	Increased Costs	Decreased Cos		
A. State Costs by Category				
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$			
(FTE Position Changes)				
State Operations - Other Costs				
Local Assistance				
Aids to Individuals or Organizations	10,700,000			
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$10,700,000			
B. State Costs by Source of Funds	,			
GPR	10,700,000			
FED				
PRO/PRS				
SEG/SEG-S				
III. State Revenues - Complete this only wh revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in lic		r decrease state		
	Increased Rev	Decreased R		
GPR Taxes	\$9,600,000			
GPR Earned				
FED				
PRO/PRS				
SEG/SEG-S				
TOTAL State Revenues	\$9,600,000			
NET ANNUAI	LIZED FISCAL IMPACT			
NET OUANOE IN COOTO	<u>State</u>	Lo		
NET CHANGE IN DEVENUE	\$10,700,000			
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$9,600,000			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
DOR/ Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173	ichael Wagner (608) 266-6785 4/9/2015			